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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY North Korea

REPORT

SUBJECT Streets and Installations
in P'yongyang

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Information on streets and installations in P'yongyang as of June 1957

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I. Details

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Explanation to Pyongyang City Plan
Jun 57

- 1 - 2). Metal Factory (Name Unknown), Ministry of Metals Industry (MOMI): Two (2) brick, single story structures, with red walls and tin roof coated with black paint, each measuring about 30 meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and three (3) meters high. In early 54, this factory was repaired of its about 20 percent war damages and had two (2) or three (3) small single story structures additionally for use as the offices and warehouses.
- 3 - 4). Clothing Production Cooperative: Two (2) single story structures, both newly built after the truce - one in the summer of 54 and the other in late 56, with red brick walls and cement tile roofs, each measuring about 40 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and four (4) meters high. This cooperative manufactured various types of clothing for students and children, including uniforms.
- 5). Official Residences: About 50 wooden, single structures, all newly built in the spring of 53 in accordance with the national plan, with white lime walls and red tile roofs, each measuring about 14 meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and three (3) meters high. Each structure was so designed as to house two (2) families.
- 6). Primary School (Designation Unknown): A three (3) story structure, newly built in the summer of 55, with brick walls and a slate roof, measuring about 60 meters long, 20 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high.
- 7). Cattle Market: An area about 100 meters long and wide, with more than ten (10) small restaurants of wooden, single story structure. The market had existed since the days of the Japanese occupation, and was held once each week.
- 8). Military Barracks: Approximately eight (8) structures of two (2) stories, with brick walls (red) and grey tile roofs, each measuring about 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and six (6) meters high. These barracks, scattering at an interval of ten (10) to 20 meters, were used by an unidentified defense unit of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MOIA), which actually built them in the summer of 55.
- 9-10). National Automobile Repair Factory, Automobile & Road Bureau, Ministry of Transportation (MOT): Two (2) single story structures with red brick walls and non-coated tin roofs, all installed with many windows, each measuring about 30 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and four (4) and a half meters high. This factory appeared to be rather a type of modern architecture, which was newly constructed in the summer of 55. Furthermore, it had two (2) or three (3) small annexed buildings of single story and its entire compound was surrounded

-7-

CONFIDENTIAL

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25X1

by a brick fence two (2) meters high and 30 centimeters thick. Lastly, the factory was actually engaged in manufacturing automotive accessories and was said to produce certain types of automobiles in the future.

- 11). National Rice Cleaning Mill, Ministry of Procurement & Food Administration (MOPFA): A two (2) story structure, newly built in early 55, with red brick walls and a grey tile roof, measuring about 60 meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and six (6) meters high. It was also surrounded by a barbed wire fence about two (2) meters high.
- 12). Central Materials Management Station, Ministry of Construction (POCN): Consisted of approximately 30 single story structures with brick walls (red) and grey, cement tile roofs, all scattering around an area about 400 meters long and 100 meters wide. Each structure measured about 30 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and four (4) meters high. Besides, the station had railroad tracks, on the both sides of which there were tens of open storages. All the above structures were used as warehouses and they were newly constructed in the summer of 54. The railroad tracks were actually laid during the Occupation, extending for about one (1) kilometer outside the area. However, the extending section of the track was all moved away sometime after the Liberation.
- 13-14). P'yongyang Prison: Two (2) red brick structures of two (2) stories, with cement tile roofs, one measuring about 30 meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and six (6) meters high and the other, of L-shape, 90 meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and six (6) meters high. They were observed to be in use for housing prisoners. The prison was newly built in early 55, had more than ten (10) small, single story structures of brick additionally. The entire compound was surrounded by a barbed wire fence about two (2) meters high and was guarded at three (3) wooden watch towers about ten (10) meters high.
- 15). Railroad Track: A wide gauge track, about 800 meters long, newly laid as far as the National Rice Cleaning Mill (Item 11) in early 56.
- 16). Official Residences, MCT: Approximately 70 single story structures of brick, with white, lime coated walls and cement tile roofs, each measuring about 15 meters long, five (5) meters wide, and three (3) meters high. These residences were constructed in late 54, each designed to house two (2) families each.
- 17). P'yongyang Marshalling Yard: As of Jun 57, this yard had been repaired of its war damages about 80 percent, and had tens of brick structures, the details of which were unknown.
- 18-20). P'yongyang Railroad Factory: Three (3) single story structures of brick, with cement coated walls and cement tiles, each measuring about 40 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and four (4) meters high. This factory was newly constructed in late 55 and surrounded by a barbed wire fence about two (2) meters high.

-2-

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

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- 21-22). Senior Middle School (Name Unknown): Two (2) brick structures of two (2) stories, with cement coated walls and cement tile roofs, each having measurements of 50 meters long, 15 meters wide, and six (6) meters high. These structures were newly built at the former site of the Ministry of Commerce in late 55 which had been destroyed during the War. The school buildings were used by a senior middle school and a primary school.
- 23). Cabinet Forestry Bureau: A single story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 50 meters long, 15 meters wide, and six (6) meters high. Prior to the war, it had been used by a senior middle school. During the war, it was seriously damaged and was repaired by the bureau in the summer of 55 for its own use.
- 24). Junior Middle School (Designation Unknown): A two (2) story structure, reconstructed in early 54, with cement coated brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 60 meters long, 15 meters wide, and six (6) meters high.
- 25). Pip's-dong Office, Se-guyok, P'yongyang-si: A wooden, single story structure with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 15 meters long, six (6) meters wide, and three (3) meters high. It was newly built in late 53.
- 26). Leather Factory, Military Commerce Management Bureau, Supreme Command, KPAF: A single story structure of brick, with red walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 30 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and three (3) and a half meters high. This factory was reconstructed in 55 and was engaged in tanning and manufacturing leather articles for military use.
- 27). Central Committee, Fatherland Defense Committee: A wooden, single story and residential structure of Japanese style, built during the Occupation and left intact through the war, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and three (3) meters high.
- 28). Se-guyok Youth League Committee: A wooden, single story structure of Japanese style, left intact through the war, with white lime coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about ten (10) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and three (3) meters high.
- 29). Se-guyok KLP Committee: A wooden, single story structure of Japanese style, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 15 meters long, 15 meters wide, and three (3) meters high. This structure remained intact through the war and had been used by the committee since before the war.
- 30). Kamh'ang-dong Office, Se-guyok: A single story structure, newly built in late 53, with red brick walls and a cement tile roof,

3

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

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measuring about 15 meters long, six (6) meters wide, and three meters high. There was another building beside the district office, which was of the same type and was used as the district democratic propaganda office.

- 31). Kamhyng-dong Market (2nd Market): Consisted of more than 20 wooden, single structures scattering around an area about 200 meters long and 150 meters wide.
- 32). National Restaurant (Designation Unknown): A two (2) story structure, newly built in the spring of 55, with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and six (6) meters high. The second floor was used as a dancing hall.
- 33). Sa-guyak Internal Affairs Station: A single story structure, repaired of its partial war damages in early 54, with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, six (6) meters wide, and three (3) meters high. This structure plus its two (2) to three (3) additional ones had been in use by the station and the entire compound was surrounded by a two (2) meters high barbed wire fence.
- 34). Chinese Embassy: A two (2) story structure of brick, with white cement coated walls and a flat, reinforced cement roof, measuring about 40 meters long, 15 meters wide, and seven (7) meters high. It was built by Chinese people resident in NK in the autumn of 54 and was surrounded by a brick fence about two (2) and a half meters high and 50 centimeters thick.
- 35). Residence Quarters, Chinese Embassy: A two (2) story structure of brick, with white cement coated walls and a grey slate roof, measuring about 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and six (6) meters high.
- 36). Viet-Namense Embassy: A two (2) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 30 meters, ten (10) meters wide, and six (6) meters high. In fact, the structure was constructed by Chinese people resident in NK, with materials which remained from the construction of the Chinese Embassy, and was then donated to the Viet-Namense government. It was built in late 54.
- 37). Senior Officers' Apartment House, KPAP: A three (3) story structure, newly built in early 56 and rumored as being used exclusively by senior officers residing above the position of regiment commander, having red brick walls and a cement tile roof. It appeared to measure about 40 meters long, 12 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high.
- 38). Momya-dong Office, Sa-guyak: A single story structure with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about ten (10) meters long.

4

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- 39). Moranbong IA Sub-Station, Sŏ-guyŏk IA Station: A single story structure, built in early 54, with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about ten (10) meters long, six (6) meters wide, and three (3) meters high.
- 40). National Apartment Houses (Designation Unknown): Approximately ten (10) brick structures, newly built in late 55 along a road, with red walls and cement tile roofs, each measuring about 30 meters long, 12 meters wide and six (6) meters high.
- 41). Central Library, Korean Science Institute: A three (3) story structure, built in 55, with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 40 meters long, 15 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high.
- 42-43). Stockraising Science Laboratory, Korean Science Institute: Two (2) single story structures with red brick walls and cement tile roofs, each measuring about 20 meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and three (3) and a half meters high. The laboratory was built in early 54 and had three (3) additional wooden structures of single story, each about 20 meters long, all used for housing various kinds of domestic animals such as chickens, ducks, pigs, goats, and the like.
- 44). Junior Middle School (Designation Unknown): A two (2) story structure, newly built in early 55, with cement coated brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 60 meters long, 20 meters wide, and six (6) meters high. The school building was also used for a primary school course.
- 45). KIM IL-sŏng University: A four (4) story, brick structure of "E" shape, completely rebuilt in 54 into its original form from the total destruction during the war, having cement coated walls and slate roofs and measuring about 250 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 12 meters high.
- 46). Library, KIM IL-sŏng University: A two (2) story structure, newly built in 54, with cement coated brick walls and a slate roof, measuring about 40 meters long, 20 meters wide, and six (6) meters high.
- 47-48). Korean Central Press Company: A single story structure with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 40 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. The company was equipped with four (4) antennas, about 35 meters high each. The structure was newly constructed in early 55. Before this, it was located in Chung-guyŏk, P'yŏngyang-si. The company was the only news agency that received foreign news including the TASS News Agency in the Soviet Union, with which the company communicated by means of teletype units.

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

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25X1

- 49). Wooden Bridge: This was a temporarily built bridge, commonly known as the "Hingbu-dari", measuring about five (5) meters wide, and 1.00 meters long, and two (2) meters high above the water.
- 50). Underground Shelters: Approximately 50 bunker structures, all constructed deep along a cliff, with cement concrete walls inside, each measuring about 50 to 70 meters long, five (5) meters wide, and 2.7 meters high. During the war, these bunkers were used by various governmental agencies as well as some foreign diplomatic agencies for their offices. Nonetheless, they were guarded by KP&F soldiers probably for use in case of war.
- 51). Democratic Korean (Comm.) (Prosa), Cabinet Secretariat: A single story structure with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 3.8 meters high. This structure was actually used for editing exclusively. All printing machines were installed inside four (4) inter-connected underground bunkers located deep under a hill southeast of the main structure. The bunkers measured about 60 meters long, five (5) meters wide, and two (2) meters high in all.
- 52). Central Publications Distribution Station, Pyongyang-ai Publications Management Station, MOCP: A wooden single story structure, newly built in late 54, with non-coated wooden walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 30 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 3.5 meters high.
- 53). Pyongyang-ai Publications Management Station, MOCP: A single story structure of the same type as Item 52 above.
- 54). Central Committee, Korean Buddhists' League: An old temple structure, left intact through the war, with wooden walls and a Korean tile roof, measuring about 25 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high.
- 55). Kono-dong Office, Si-guyak: A single story structure, newly built in 54, with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about ten (10) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and three (3) meters high. Besides this structure, there was another building of the same type, which was used as the Kono-dong Democratic Propaganda Office.
- 56). Central League, Korean Production Cooperatives: A single story structure, newly constructed in the summer of 55, with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about ten (10) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and three (3) meters high. Additionally, the main structure was surrounded by three (3) small other ones.

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL -

- 57). 34-gwolk People's Committee: A two (2) story structure of brick, left undamaged through the War, with cement coated walls and a flat, reinforced concrete roof, measuring about 25 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and six (6) meters high.
- 58). National Record Manufactory, NCR: A cement concrete structure with a flat roof, measuring about 25 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and six (6) meters high. This was built during the Occupation and remained intact during the War. Furthermore, it had been used by the Korean Photographical Information Company since the Armistice. However, in the summer of 56, the company moved from it for use by the above manufactory.
- 59). Moranbong Restaurant: Two single story structures, with red brick walls and cement tile roofs, each measuring about 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high. They were newly built in early 54 and had a dancing hall and a fountain.
- 60). National Grocery Store (Designation Unknown): A single story structure with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high. It was built in the fall of 54.
- 61). Central League, Korean Consumers' Guilds: A single story structure, newly built in late 55, with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high.
- 62). West Pyongyang Book Store: A single story structure, newly constructed in the summer of 54, with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 15 meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and three (3) meters high.
- 63). Flower Garden: A small park, located along the Stalin Street, about 50 meters long and 20 meters wide. This garden had many trees and flowers and was installed with a number of benches for the convenience of strollers.
- 64). Moranbong Stadium: An athletic ground, about 300 meters long and 200 meters wide, expanded nearly twice of its pre-war size following the Armistice.
- 65). Road: This road was newly constructed in late 54, extending from the MAO Tse-tung Street to the Moranbong Stadium. It was paved with asphalt and was as wide as the above street (35 meters in width).

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CONFIDENTIAL -

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

- 66). West P'yongyang National Department Store: A two (2) story structure of brick, built during the Occupation and repaired of its 50 percent war damages in late 54, with cement coated walls and a flat, reinforced concrete roof, measuring about 40 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and six (6) meters high.
- 67). Apartment Houses, National Planning Committee: Two (2) brick structures of three (3) stories, newly built in late 55 - one for bachelors and the other for those with families, with cement coated walls and slate roofs, each measuring about 30 meters long, 15 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high.
- 68). Apartment House: A three (3) story structure of brick, newly built in early 56, with cement coated walls and slate roof, measuring about 50 meters long, 15 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. The house was used by employees working for the West P'yongyang Post Office and the Radio Broadcasting Committee.
- 69). West P'yongyang National Restaurant: A single story structure, built in late 55, with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and three (3) meters high.
- 70). Servicemen's Store, Servicemen's Restaurant, Military Commerce Management Bureau, Supreme Command, KPAF: A single story structure, newly built in early 54, with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 25 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and three (3) meters high.
- 71). Kirin-ni Outdoor Motion Picture House: An open-air film hall, surrounded by a wooden fence about three (3) meters high and equipped with a number of benches, each for three (3) people. The total capacity of this hall was 800 people. The house was built in the summer of 56.
- 72). P'yongsan-namdo Art Theater: A single story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a grey slate roof, measuring about 30 meters long, 20 meters wide, and five (5) meters high. It was repaired of its partial war damages shortly after the Armistice and used as the West P'yongyang Motion Picture House until early 56.
- 73). 4th National Hotel: A single story structure, newly constructed in 55, with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 40 meters long, five (5) meters wide, and three (3) meters high.
- 74). Park: This park was located right in the middle of the MJO Tsa-tung Square, having many trees and benches as well as a hill about ten (10) meters high at the center. It was constructed

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

in late 54 when the above square was finished. The measurements of the park was about 100 meters in length and 80 meters in width. Actually, the square referred to the street, about 40 meters in width, running around the park, and it could not be used for public gatherings because of the tree planted area.

- 75-76) P'yongyang 1st Hospital (aka: Obstetric Hospital): Two (2) brick structures, newly built some time after the Armistice; one was three (3) story building with cement coated walls and a grey slate roof, about 40 meters long, 15 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high, and the other a two (2) story structure with cement coated walls and a grey slate roof, about 50 meters long, 15 meters wide, and six (6) meters high.
- 77) Central Epidemics Prevention Station: A three (3) story structure of brick, newly built in the spring of 56, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 60 meters long, nine (9) meters high, and 15 meters wide.
- 78) People's Committee, KLP Committee, & Youth League Committee, P'yongun-nampo: A four (4) story, brick structure of "L" shape, newly constructed by the Chinese army in early 56, with cement coated walls and a grey slate roof, measuring about 130 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 12 meters high. This building was occupied by the above three provincial agencies.
- 79) P'yongun-nampo Internal Affairs Department: A three (3) story structure of brick, newly built by the Chinese army in early 56, with cement coated walls and a grey slate roof, measuring about 50 meters long, 20 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high.
- 80) Carpentry Shop, P'yongun-nampo League, Korean Production Cooperative: A single story structure with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 30 meters long ten (10) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high. It was located at a site about 150 meters long and 100 meters wide, built in late 53, and engaged in manufacturing chairs, desks, and furniture for office and home use.
- 81) Kirin-dong Office, 1st-guyik: A single story structure with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 15 meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high. It was constructed newly in early 54.
- 82) Apartment House (Designation Unknown): A three (3) story structure of brick, newly built in early 56, with cement coated walls and a grey slate roof, measuring about 70 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and nine (9) meters high.
- 83) Apartment House (Designation Unknown): A two (2) story structure of brick, newly built in 55, with red walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 30 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and six (6) meters high.

AP

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

- 84) Apartment House (Designation Unknown): A two (2) story structure, newly built in 55, with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 50 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and six (6) meters high.
- 85) Apartment House (Designation Unknown): A two (2) story structure, built in late 55, with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 30 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and six (6) meters high.
- 86) Building: A quadrangular, two (2) story structure, newly built in 55, with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 400 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and six (6) meters high. The building was used such governmental installations as the National Photographical Information Company, the National Projector Manufactory, the National Handicraft Laboratory, the National People's Creative Works Company, the National Art Theater Office, the National Art Studio, the National People's Korean Company, all under the MOCP, and the National Musical Instruments Manufactory under the Ministry of Light Industry (MOLI).
- 87) P'yongyang Tobacco Factory: Approximately more than 50 percent structures of single or two (2) stories, which had been reconstructed from their about 50 percent war damages until early 55. Further details were unknown.
- 88) Wholesale Bazaar (Warehouse), Ministry of Commerce: Three (3) single story structures of a type, newly built in early 55, with red brick walls and cement tile roofs, each measuring about 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high.
- 89) P'yongyang Bus Station: A quadrangular, single story structure with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 400 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and four (4) meters high. The building was newly built in 55, capable of parking about 40 buses and repairing automobiles.
- 90) West P'yongyang Railroad Station: A single story structure newly built immediately following the Armistice, with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and four (4) meters high.
- 91) West P'yongyang Railroad Station Front Internal Affairs Sub-Station, West P'yongyang Internal Affairs Station: A single story structure, newly built in 54, with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about ten (10) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and three (3) meters high.
- 92) Central Station Bureau, National Planning Committee: A three (3) structure of brick, newly built in early 56, with cement

-10-

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

coated walls and a grey slate roof, measuring about 50 meters long, 20 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high.

- 93) Apartment House (Designation Unknown): A three (3) story structure of brick, newly built in early 56, with cement coated walls and a grey slate roof, measuring about 40 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. The house was used chiefly by stage actors.
- 94) Apartment House (Designation Unknown): A three (3) story structure of "L" shape, newly constructed in early 56, with red brick walls and a grey slate roof, measuring about 120 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. The house was mainly used by stage actors.
- 95) Junior Middle School (Designation Unknown): A three (3) story structure of brick, newly built in late 55, with cement coated walls and a grey slate roof, measuring about 50 meters long, 15 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high.
- 96) Machine Manufactory (Designation Unknown), Ministry of Machine Industry (MOM): A brick, single story structure, repaired of its partial damages immediately following the Armistice, with red walls and a tin roof, measuring about 30 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and four (4) meters high.
- 97) West P'yongyang Outdoor Motion Picture House: An open-air entertainment facility of the same design as that described in Item 71 above.
- 98) 3rd Market (aka West P'yongyang Market): A public installation consisting of about 30 wooden, single story structures built around an area about 100 meters long and wide.
- 99) Ichang-gong 1st Sub-Station, West P'yongyang 1st Station: A single story structure, newly built immediately following the Armistice, with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about ten (10) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and three (3) meters high.
- 100) Chinese Casting Factory: A single story structure, repaired of its war damages right after the Armistice, with red brick walls and a black coated tin roof, measuring about 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high. The factory was run by Chinese residents in NK and was exclusively engaged in manufacturing rice cooking pots under government protection. It had an additional structure which was smaller than that described above.
- 101) Haebyeong-dong Office, Se-guyok: A single story structure of red brick, newly built in early 54, with lime coated walls and a cement

-17-

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

tile roof, measuring about 30 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and three (3) meters high. The district office shared the building with the Economic Construction Company, National Planning Committee.

- 102) Central Materials Management Station, Materials Management Division, MOCP: Seven (7) warehouse structures of single story, newly built in the spring of 54, with red brick walls and cement tile roofs, each measuring about 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and four (4) meters high.
- 103) Art Printing Factory, Publishing & Printing Management Bureau, MOCP: Four (4) single story structures, newly constructed in the spring 54, with red brick walls and cement tile roofs, each measuring about 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and four (4) meters high.
- 104) 14th Primary School: A two (2) story structures of reinforced concrete, reconstructed from its about 50 percent war damages immediately following the Armistice, with cement coated walls and flat roof, measuring about 200 meters long, 15 meters wide, and seven (7) meters high.
- 105) Foreign Language Publishing Company, Publishing & Printing Management Bureau, MOCP: A wooden, two (2) story structure, repaired of its about 50 percent war damage in late 54, with cement coated walls and cement tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, 15 meters wide, and six (6) meters high.
- 106) Morenburg Children's Park: A juvenile playground, about 150 meters long and 100 meters wide, installed with various types of play things and benches for adults. It was constructed in early 56.
- 107) Kija's Tomb (King Kija): A historical remain, maintained by the Cultural Remains Preservation Bureau, MOCP. It had a wooden structure in front, measuring about three (3) meters long, 2.5 meters high, and two (2) meters wide. The structure was used as a gate leading to the tomb.
- 108) National Historical Museum, Cultural Remains Preservation Bureau, MOCP: A single story structure of "E" shape with cement coated brick walls and slate roof, measuring about 70 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 4.5 meters high. This had been used as a museum since the Japanese occupation.
- 109-110) Aqueduct: A water supply line, about 1.5 meters in diameter, extending from the water catchment point to the water distribution station. Item 109 shows its section which was buried under the ground, while Item 110 indicates its portion running across the Daedong-gang, along an iron bridge with measurements of about 250 meters in length, three (3) meters in width, and ten (10) meters in height. The bridge was built during the Japanese occupation and remained safe through the war.

-32-

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL -

25X1

- 111) Water Catchment Point: A cement concrete structure, built during the Japanese occupation and left safe through the war, with measurements of 200 meters in length, 50 meters in width, and unknown depth. Around this water point, many acacia trees were planted like a fence.
- 112¹¹⁴) Guard Posts, Water Catchment Point: Two cement concrete structures about eight (8) meters high. They were built for use as watch towers.
- 113) Water Catchment Point Management Office: A single story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 15 meters long, six (6) meters wide, and three (3) meters high.
- 115) P'yongyang Water Management Station & Water Distribution Station: Three (3) single story structures of brick, with cement coated walls and flat, cement concrete roofs, each measuring about 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high.
- 116) Distribution Station for Servicemen's Families: A single story structure, built in early 55, with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and three (3) meters high.
- 117) National Industrial Products Store: A single story structure, built in late 55, with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high.
- 118) Trade Company (Designation Unknown), Ministry of Domestic & Foreign Commerce: A pre-war, wooden structure of two (2) stories, repaired of its about 30 percent war damages in the summer of 56, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and six (6) meters high.
- 119) Radio Antennas: Four (4) antennas, each about 40 meters high, arranged at an interval of about 100 meters. They were guarded by several KPAF soldiers.
- 120) P'yongyang Central Broadcasting Station & P'yongyang Central Broadcasting Committee: Three (3) single story structures with red brick walls and cement tile roofs, each measuring about 20 meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and three (3) meters high. However, these three (3) structures were exclusively used by those officers who were engaged in preparing radio programs. All radio equipment and machines were installed under the ground and actual broadcastings were done there as of Jun 57. According to hearsay, the underground facility extended as far as the Moran-bong from a point about five (5) meters east of the main station. It was further said that the facility would be used until favorable conditions existed.

CONFIDENTIAL -

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

- 121) Construction Funds Bank: A single story structure of brick, newly built in late 54, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 40 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high. It had two (2) additional small, brick structures of single story.
- 122) National Restaurant (Designation Unknown): A single story structure of brick, newly built in the summer of 54, with red walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and three (3) meters high.
- 123) P'yongyang-si Branch, Construction Funds Bank: A pre-war bank structure of single story with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and three (3) meters high.
- 124) Central Committee, Blind League: A single story structure, left intact through the war, with red brick walls and a black earthen tile roof, measuring about ten (10) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and three (3) meters high.
- 125) Ch'il-song-dong Office, Sa-guyok: A wooden, Korean style structure, having remained intact through the war, with white lime coated walls and a black Korean tile roof, measuring about 15 meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and three (3) meters high.
- 126) P'yongyang Bus Station, Automobiles & Road Bureau, MOT: A single story structure of "U" shape, newly built in early 55, with red brick walls and a black-painted tin roof, measuring about 300 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and four (4) meters high. This structure was used by the station partially for office and partially for parking some 50 automobiles.
- 127-128) Hosiery Production Cooperative, P'yongyang-si League: Two (2) single story structures, newly built in early 55, with red brick walls and cement tile roofs, each measuring about 30 meters long, ten (10) meters wide and 3.5 meters high.
- 129) Chinese School: A single story structure of brick, expanded twice as big as its pre-war size following the Armistice, with red walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 50 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and four (4) meters high. The school consisted of a primary course, a junior middle school course, and a senior middle school course.
- 130) Office, Central Printing Factory, Publishing & Printing Management Bureau, MOCP: A single story structure of wood, with lime walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 30 meters long, six (6) meters wide, and three (3) meters high.

-14-

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

- 131) Dormitory & Proofreading Office, Central Printing Factory: A single story structure with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 40 meters long, 15 meters wide, and four (4) meters high.
- 132) Machine Plant, Central Printing Factory: A single story structure with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 50 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and four (4) meters high.
- 133) Typesetting Plant, Central Printing Factory: A single story structure with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 40 meters long, 15 meters wide, and four (4) meters high.
- 134) Club, Central Printing Factory: A single story structure with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 60 meters long, 20 meters wide, and four (4) meters high.
- 135) Paper Storage, Central Printing Factory: A single story structure with red brick walls and a black tin roof, measuring about 40 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 4.5 meters high.
- (COMMENT: The above printing factory was newly built in late 56 and was surrounded by a two (2) meters high fence of barbed wire. Until its construction, the factory was housed in three (3) inter-connected underground shelters south of the present site, which were built during the war, each measuring about five (5) meters wide, three (3) meters high, and 30 to 40 meters long.)
- 136) Primary School (Designation Unknown): A single story structure of brick, newly built in late 54, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 70 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and four (4) meters high.
- 137) Sajang-dong Office, Chung-guyok: A wooden, single story structure of Korean style with white lime walls and a Korean tile roof, measuring about 15 meters long, five (5) meters wide, and three (3) meters high.
- 138) Ministry of Procurement & Food Administration: A Japanese-day structure of two (2) stories with red brick walls and a grey slate roof, measuring about 50 meters long, 15 meters wide, and six (6) meters high.
- 139) Official Residences, Mof: Approximately 70 to 80 single story structures of brick, newly built in late 55, with cement coated walls and cement tile roofs, each measuring about 15 meters long, five (5) meters wide, and three (3) meters high. Each structure was designed to house two (2) families.

-16-

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

- 140) Automobile & Road Bureau, MOT: A two (2) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 60 meters long, 20 meters wide, and six (6) meters high. This was newly built sometime after the Armistice.
- 141) Taet'aryŏng-dong Office, Chungsuŏk: A single story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 15 meters long, six (6) meters wide, and three (3) meters high. This was built after the Armistice.
- 142) Official Residences: Approximately 50 to 60 structures with white lime walls and cement tile roofs, each measuring about ten (10) meters long, four (4) meters wide, and three (3) meters high. Each was designed to house two (2) families. The above residences were used by those employees working for the Ministries of Culture & Propaganda, Finance, Labor, and Agriculture. They were newly built in early 55.
- 143) 9th People's Market (aka, Taet'aryŏng Market): Approximately 30 structures of wood or brick, all scattering around an area of 150 meters in width and length. This market was created immediately following the Armistice.
- 144) Annexed Buildings, Central Printing Factory, MOCP: Approximately six (6) to seven (7) single story structures of brick, with red brick walls and cement tile roofs, each measuring about 40 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high. These structures were damaged during the war and repaired shortly after the Armistice.
- 145) Central Ironsmith, Blind League: A single story structure with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 40 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high.
- 146) Central Ironsmith, Buddhists' League: A single story structure with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 50 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high. This structure had remained intact through the war.
- 147) Pot'onggun: A historical remain of wooden structure with stone walls and a Korean tile roof, measuring about 12 meters long, 12 meters wide, and eight (8) meters high.
- 148) Military Barrack, Detached Battalion (Designation Unknown), Guard Division, KPAF: A three (3) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 60 meters long, 20 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high.

-14-

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL -

- 149) Guard Post, Official Residence, Premier (KIM IL-sŏng): A single story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a flat, cement roof, measuring about four (4) meters long, four (4) meters wide, and three (3) meters high.
- 150) Pond, KIM IL-sŏng's Residence: A pond, about 60 meters long and 30 meters wide, with a bridge running across in the middle.
- 151) Orchard, KIM IL-sŏng's Residence: An orchard located within the area of the residence, about 130 meters long and 50 meters wide. In this orchard, such fruits as apples and peaches were cultivated.
- 152) Building, KIM IL-sŏng's Residence: A two (2) story structure of brick with red brick walls and a slate roof, measuring about 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and six (6) meters high.
- 153) Building, KIM IL-sŏng's Residence: A two (2) story structure of brick with white lime coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 35 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and six (6) meters high.
- 154) Gate Guard Post, KIM IL-sŏng's Residence: A single story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a flat, slate roof, measuring about four (4) meters long, four (4) meters wide, and three (3) meters high.
- 155) Guards' Quarters, KIM IL-sŏng's Residence: A single story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 30 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and three (3) meters high.
- 156) Building, KIM IL-sŏng's Residence: A single story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 30 meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high.

(COMMENT: All of the above described structures built in the area of KIM IL-sŏng's residence, except a few which were built during the Japanese occupation, had been constructed newly by late 55. The residence furthermore had additional three (3), or four (4) structures which were hardly visible from outside because of trees. The residence was surrounded by an iron fence about 2.5 meters high. Each iron bar was 3 centimeters in diameter. However, some portion of the fence was made of brick, measuring about 2.5 meters high and 30 centimeters wide.)

- 157) P'yŏngyŏng Sedan Repair Factory: A single story structure, created in early 54, with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high.

-187

CONFIDENTIAL -

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

- 158) Saw Mill (Designation Unknown), Cabinet Forestry Bureau: A wooden, single story structure, established in late 53, with non-coated wooden walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and four (4) meters high.
- 159) National Department Store (Designation Unknown): A single story structure, newly built in late 54, with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high.
- 160) Military Court, KPAF: A two (2) story structure of brick, repaired in late 53, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 30 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and six (6) meters high.
- 161) Ch'ilidongnam: A historical remain under the custody of the Cultural Remains Preservation Bureau, MOCP. It was a wooden, single story structure measuring about six (6) meters long, four (4) meters wide, and five (5) meters high.
- 162) Road: An about 35 meter wide road, the same as the Stalin Street, paved with asphalt, running from the Moranbong Theater to the Stalin Street.
- 163) National Art Theater (aka: Moranbong Theater): A two (2) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a Korean tile roof, measuring about 100 meters long, 40 meters wide, and eight (8) meters high. This theater was built in May 55 and had a fountain in front. The capacity of the theater was about 800 people.
- 164) National Popular Art Theater (aka: Moranbong Underground Theater): A cement concrete structure with white lime walls inside, measuring about 80 meters long, 60 meters wide, and seven (7) meters high. The theater was completed in 51 and had a capacity of 1,000 people.
- 165) Kyongse-dong Office, Sa-gwaki: A single story structure of brick, newly built shortly after the Armistice, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 15 meters long, six (6) meters wide, and three (3) meters high.
- 166) Junior Middle School (Designation Unknown): A single story structure of brick, wholly reconstructed from destruction during the war, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 40 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and four (4) meters high.
- 167) Cultural Remains Preservation Bureau, MOCP: A temple-like, single story structure of wood, with red, wooden walls and a Korean tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and three (3) meters high.

-16-

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

- 168) Boat Rental Station, Taedongzang Shipping Station: This station handled about 30 boats for hire and was housed in a rather big boat with several rooms inside.
- 169) Central Committee, Composers' League: A single story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about ten (10) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and three (3) meters high. The league had four (4) other single story structures of lesser size, which were made of brick.
- 170) National Folk Custom Museum, Cultural Remains Preservation Bureau, MOCP: A wooden, single story structure with white lime walls and a Korean tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and three (3) meters high.
- 171-172) 4th Construction Trust, MOCP: Two (2) single story structures of brick, with white lime walls and cement tile roofs, each measuring about 30 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high. They were newly constructed shortly after the Armistice and had been used by the Ministry of Fishing until early 55.
- 173) Moranbong Restaurant: A single story structure of brick, newly built in late 53, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 25 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high.
- 174) Ministry of Culture & Propaganda & National Planning Committee: A three (3) story, reinforced cement concrete structure of "L" shape, with a flat roof of cement concrete one fourth and of slate three fourths, measuring about 150 meters long, 15 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. The first floor and one third of the second floor were used by the MOCP, and the remaining part by the National Planning Committee. The building was actually constructed sometime during the Japanese occupation and used then by the Pyongan-namdo government. It was located at a fairly high region, commanding a full view of the city. As it was reputed to be one of the most strongly built structures in the city, it had survived bombings twice during the war and when it was repaired of its slight damages, it was expanded about 20 meters longer than before.
- 175) Garage, National Planning Committee: A single story, reinforced cement concrete structure, newly built in early 54, with cement coated walls and a flat roof, measuring about 30 meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and three (3) meters high.
- 176) Antennas, Central Broadcasting Station: Four (4) iron towers, all set up at an interval of 30 meters. Each of them was about 40 meters high. They were guarded by KPAF personnel and the public were prohibited from approaching them. Further details were unknown.

-17-

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

- 177) Barreck Guard Division, KPAF: A three (3) story, brick structure of "E" shape, with cement coated walls and a flat, reinforced concrete roof, measuring about 200 meters long, 15 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. Prior to the war, the building had been used by the 1st Senior Middle School. When it was repaired of its war damages in the spring of 55, it came to be used by the above division, the task of which was chiefly to safeguard government buildings and high ranking officials.
- 178) Yennam-dong Office, Chung-guak: A post-war structure of single story, with cement coated brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 25 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and three (3) meters high.
- 179) Official Residences, Ministry of Justice & Korean Science Institute: Approximately 30 to 40 wooden, single story structures, built in late 55, with white lime coated walls and cement tile roofs, each measuring about ten (10) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and three (3) meters high. Each structure was used by two (2) families, and the above houses were newly built in late 55.
- 180) Senior Staff Residences: Approximately 15 brick structures of single story, with cement coated walls and slate roofs, each measuring about 18 meters long, 15 meters wide, and three (3) meters high. Besides these, there were four (4) to five (5) structures of two (2) stories, with cement coated walls and slate roofs, each measuring about 18 meters long, 15 meters wide, and six (6) meters high. These residences were constructed to house senior staff personnel including those who work for political and social organizations. Each house was fenced with wood as high as two (2) meters and guarded at the gate. Among the residents, the followings were
PAK Kya-ch'ol, Vice-Chairman, Central Committee, KLP
Ho Chong-suk, Minister of Culture & Propaganda.
- 181) Official Residence, PAK Chong-sa, Chairman, Korean Women's League & Vice Chairman, Central Committee, KLP: A two (2) story structure of brick, with pink lime coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and six (6) meters high. This house was built during the Japanese occupation and remained intact through the war. It was surrounded by a brick fence about two (2) meters high and 30 centimeters thick and guarded at the gate.
- 182) Officers' Apartment House, KPAF: Two (2) "L" shaped, brick structures of four (4) stories, newly built in late 55, with cement coated walls and slate roofs, each measuring about 120 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 12 meters high. This house was used by families of senior military officers with the rank of major and above.

-20-

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

- 183) Internal Affairs Sub-Station (Designation Unknown), Chung-guyŏki: A single story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and three (3) meters high. This building was shared by a fire station which was equipped with two (2) fire trucks.
- 184) Pictorial Exhibition Hall, MOCP: A open-air exhibition hall, installed with 30 bulletin boards, measuring about 30 meters long and 20 meters wide.
- 185) National Store (Designation Unknown): A single story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and three (3) meters high.
- 186) P'yŏngyang-si Insurance Management Station, Social Insurance Management Bureau, MOF: A Japanese-style structure of two (2) stories, with cement coated brick walls and a flat, concrete roof, measuring about ten (10) meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and six (6) meters high.
- 187) 4th Primary School: A four (4) story structure of "E" shape, newly built in 55, with pink, cement coated brick walls and a grey slate roof, measuring about 120 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 12 meters high.
- 188) Senior Staff Residences: Approximately 18 post-war structures of single story, with cement coated brick walls and slate roofs, each measuring about 18 meters long, 15 meters wide, and three (3) meters high. Each house was also surrounded by a blue, wooden fence, about two (2) meters high and was guarded at the gate. These residences were exclusively used by such high ranking officials as vice-ministers and above, including social and political organisations. Among the residents, the following persons were
- HAN Sŏl-ya, Minister of Education.
PAK Hŏl-ŭng, Vice-Chairman, Central Committee, Writers' League.
KIM Ik-kŏn, Vice-Chairman, National Planning Committee.
NAM In-ho, Vice-Chairman, National Planning Committee.
- 189) Chung-guyŏk Military Mobilization Department: A single story structure of brick, with red walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and three (3) meters high. The structure was newly built in the summer of 55.
- 190) 2nd National Hotel: A quadrangular, single story structure of brick, newly built in the spring of 54, with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 200 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and three (3) meters high.

25X1

-2-

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

- 191) Manufacturing Department, National Liberation Struggle Museum, MOCP: A single story structure of wood, with white lime coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 30 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and three (3) meters high. The structure was newly constructed in late 53 and was surrounded by a wooden fence about two (2) meters high.
- 192) National Art Museum, MOCP: A wooden, single story structure with white lime coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and three (3) meters high. This structure was newly constructed in late 53 and was surrounded by a two (2) meter high, wooden fence.
- 193) Main Building, Cabinet Secretariat: A three (3) story structure of stone, with cement coated walls and a flat, concrete roof, measuring about 80 meters long, 15 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. This was originally constructed during the Japanese occupation and was later damaged during the war. However, it was completely repaired in early 54.
- 194) Hothouse, Cabinet Secretariat: A half-underground structure of glass, measuring about 30 meters long, 15 meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This hothouse was built in the spring of 54 for growing various types of flowers and plants, including tropical ones.
- 195) Medical Workers' Apartment House, Cabinet Secretariat & Government Hospital: A three (3) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 50 meters long, 15 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. This was newly constructed in 56 for unmarried medical workers, chiefly those nurses who were working for the Government Hospital.
- 196) Annexed Building, Cabinet Secretariat: A four (4) story, "L" shape structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a grey slate roof, measuring about 120 meters long, 12 meters high, and 20 meters wide. This was built in the spring of 56.
- 197) Flower Garden: This was located at the center of the cross road in front of the official residence of KIM Il-sŏng, and it was as wide as 10 meters in diameter.
- 198) Senior Staff Residences: Approximately 20 structures, all newly built in late 55, of the same type as Item 188 above.
- 199) Official Residence, Chief, Publications Management Bureau, MOCP: A single story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a grey slate roof, measuring about 20 meters long, 15 meters wide, and three (3) meters high. This was newly built in 55 and was used by SONG Nas-hyŏn, Chief of the above bureau, ever since.

-22-

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

- 200) Soviet School: A two (2) story structure of brick, with red brick walls and a slate roof, measuring about 50 meters long, 15 meters wide, and six (6) meters high. Prior to the Liberation, this structure had been used by the Sungail Middle School (a mission school) and remained fairly undamaged through the war. The Soviet School consisted of a primary course, a junior middle school course, and a senior middle course.
- 201) Chung-guyok KLP Committee: A single story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and three (3) meters high. It was newly built in late 54.
- 202) P'yongwang KLP Committee: Five (5) to six (6) singlestory structure of brick, with cement coated walls and cement tile roofs, each measuring about 30 meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and three (3) meters high. They were located at an interval of four (4) to six (6) meters. Besides them, there was an additional structure of Korean style which was of single story, with stone walls, measuring about 30 meters long, 20 meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This was used as a meeting hall.
- 203) 1st National Restaurant: A single story structure of brick, newly built in early 54, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 25 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and four (4) meters high (one meter underground and three meters above the ground).
- 204) Sach'ang-dong Office, Chung-guyok: A single story structure of brick, newly built shortly after the Armistice, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 15 meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and three (3) meters high.
- 205) Gasoline Station (Designation Unknown): A single story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a cement concrete roof, measuring about ten (10) meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high. This station had a pumping stand paved with concrete and equipped with two (2) pumps.
- 206) Central Committee, Writers' League: A two (2) story structure of stone, with granite walls and a flat, cement concrete roof, measuring about 50 meters long, 15 meters wide, and six (6) meters high. Formerly, this house was owned by a widow, widely known as Widow PAREK (fnu), and was then rented by the Chinese Embassy during the period of 50 - late 55. Following it, the widow donated the building to the government in the spring of 56 when the above league started to use it. In the back yard, there was erected her bronze bust of about one (1) meter in length. It was mounted on a two (2) meter high supporter. Actually, the bust

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

was set up by the government in honor of Widow PAEK in the spring of 56, who had donated the building and many other estates to the government on the condition that the government would set up her statue when she died.

- 207) National Liberation Struggle Museum, MOCP: A four (4) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 60 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 12 meters high. The building was newly constructed in late 54, and had a statue of KIM IL-sung of four (4) meters in height in the front, which was mounted on a stone supporter, about two (2) meters high.
- 208) Apartment House, P'yongsang Medical College: A four (4) story structure of brick, with white lime coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 80 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 12 meters high. The building was newly constructed in late 54 and was used as a dormitory.
- 209) Yon'gwang-jeong: A historical remain with a Korean tile roof, measuring about 12 meters long, 12 meters wide, and 3.5 meters high. This structure was under the custody of the Cultural Remains Preservation Bureau, MOCPs.
- 210) Taedonggum: A historical remain with measurements of 15 meters in length, 15 meters in width, and eight (8) meters in height. This was damaged during the war and was repaired in the spring of 54.
- 211) Ferrying Station: A wooden, single story structure with cement walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about ten (10) meters long, six (6) meters wide, and three (3) meters high. This station had two (2) ferry-boats, each about 15 meters long and capable of carrying 50 passengers. The wooden ferry-boats charged each passenger with five (5) Won for crossing the Taedong-gang, except commuters who paid one (1) Won for a ride.
- 212) Laborers' Apartment House: A six (6) story structure of "L" shape, with white lime coated brick walls and a Korean tile roof, measuring about 100 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 18 meters high. This was newly built in the autumn of 54, and was used chiefly by professors of the KIM IL-sung University and other high ranking staff personnel.
- 213) International Book Store, MOCP: A four (4) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a cement slate roof, measuring about 70 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 12 meters high. This building was newly constructed in Mar 57. The book store used only the first floor, while the other floors had been kept vacant until Jun 57 when Subject came to SK, though they were said to be used as an apartment house.

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

- 214) Artists' Apartment House: A four (4) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 150 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 12 meters high. This house was newly constructed in Mar 57 and was vacant as of Jun 57.
- 215) Enlisted Men's Apartment House: A four (4) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 80 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 12 meters high. This was newly constructed in Mar 57 and was vacant as of Jun 57.
- 216) Taodongwan Motion Picture House: A three (3) story structure of brick, with pink, cement coated walls and a Korean tile roof, measuring about 70 meters long, 40 meters wide, and eight (8) meters high. This building was newly constructed by Chinese technicians in the summer of 55 and was divided into two (2) sections, each showing different films for about 100 people at a time. Upon entering this motion picture house, each one could choose one of the two halls for a film he liked to see.
- 217) Annexed Building, 3rd Junior Middle School: A two (2) story structure of "E" shape, with cement coated brick walls and a slate roof, measuring about 120 meters long, 15 meters wide, and six (6) meters high. This building was repaired of its about 40 percent war-damage in late 54.
- 219) P'yongyang-si Book Store, MOCP: A single story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 40 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and three (3) meters high. It was newly built in late 53.
- 220) 1st National Department Store: A four (4) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 30 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 12 meters high. This had been used as a department store until the Liberation. During the war, it was damaged about 40 percent, and then was completely repaired in late 54.
- 221) Saemun Club, P'yongyang-si DYL Committee: A two (2) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 50 meters long, 30 meters wide, and six (6) meters high. This was newly constructed in the spring of 55.
- 222) Building: A three (3) story structure of brick, with measurements of 100 meters in length, 20 meters in width, and nine (9) meters in height. This had been left damaged probably in the memory of the Korean War.
- 223) Central Committee, Architects' League: A historical structure measuring about 15 meters long, 15 meters wide, and four (4) meters high. This was maintained by the Cultural Remains Preservation Bureau, and part of it was rented by the above committee.

-26-

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

- 224) 6th National Hotel: A pre-war structure of single story, with cement coated brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, five (5) meters wide, and six (6) meters high. This hotel had two (2) to three (3) additional structures of Korean style.
- 225) P'yongyang-si DYI Committee: A two (2) story structure with brick walls and a black, slate roof, measuring about 30 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and six (6) meters high. This was built during the Occupation, and remained free of damage through the war.
- 226) Central Committee, DYI: A three (3) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 50 meters long, 15 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. This was newly constructed in May 57 for use by the above committee which was expected to move in sometime in Aug 57.
- 227) National Publishing Company, MOCP: A wooden structure of single story, with white lime walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and three (3) meters high. This was newly built in early 54 and had three (3) additional structures of the same type.
- 228) Korean-Soviet Publishing Company & Central Committee, Painters' League: A wooden, single story structure with white lime coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and three (3) meters high. There were three (3) structures of the same type.
- 229) Finance & Loan Company, MOF: A two (2) story structure of wood, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 25 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and six (6) meters high. This was a Japanese-day structure which had remained intact through the war.
- 230) National Industrial Products Store: A single story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high. This was built during the Occupation and remained free of damage during the war.
- 231) 2nd Primary School: A two (2) story structure of "U" shape, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 150 meters long, 15 meters wide, and six (6) meters high. This had been used by the school all through the war, during which it was damaged about 50 percent. After the Armistice, it was completely repaired in early 55.
- 232) 1st Girls' Senior Middle School: A three (3) story structure of "U" shape, completely reconstructed from its about 50 percent war-damages in early 55, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 60 meters long, 15 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high.

25X1

-26-

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

- 233) Chung-suyek Court: A two (2) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 25 meters long, 15 meters wide, and six (6) meters high. This was a Japanese-day structure, remained intact through the war, and had been in use by the above court since the truce.
- 234) Chung-suyek Internal Affairs Station: A single story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 30 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and three (3) meters high. The structure was repaired of its partial damages following the Armistice and had three (3) single story structures of brick additionally.
- 235) International Tourists' Bureau: A two (2) story structure of brick, with brick walls and a slate roof, measuring about 15 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and six (6) meters high. Originally, this building was built during the occupation and remained fairly free from war-damage. The Bureau was engaged in selling tickets for foreign travellers.
- 236) Apartment House, Central Committee, DYL: A three (3) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 30 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. This was newly constructed in the fall of 56 and was used by bachelor officers of the above committee.
- 237) No information available.
- 238) Building, Soviet Embassy: A two (2) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 30 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and six (6) meters high.
- 239) Office, Soviet Embassy: A three (3) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a flat, concrete roof, measuring about 50 meters long, 15 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high.
- 240) Building, Soviet Embassy: A two (2) story structure of brick, with white lime coated walls and a grey slate roof, measuring about 25 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and six (6) meters high.
- 241) Building, Soviet Embassy: A two (2) story structure of brick, with white lime coated walls and a grey slate roof, measuring about 30 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and six (6) meters high.

-28-

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

- 242) Building, Soviet Embassy: A two (2) story structure of brick, with white lime coated walls and a grey slate roof, measuring about 30 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and six (6) meters high.
- 243) Building, Soviet Embassy: A two (2) story structure of the same type as Item 242 above. (COMMENT: The Soviet Embassy, including all its annexed buildings, had been constructed during the period of early 56 - early 57, and was surrounded by a iron-bar fence.)
- 244) 1st Senior Middle School: A three (3) story structure of "L" shape, built by prisoners in early 56, with cement coated brick walls and a flat, concrete roof, measuring about 160 meters long, 15 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high.
- 245) Sinam-dong Office, Chung-guak: A single story structure of brick, with white lime coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 15 meters long, six (6) meters wide, and three (3) meters high. This was newly built in the spring of 54.
- 246) Sinvaeng-dong National Restaurant: A two (2) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a flat, concrete roof, measuring about 15 meters long, 15 meters wide, and six (6) meters wide, and six (6) meters high. This was a Japanese-day structure which remained intact through the war.
- 247) Hospital (Designation Unknown): A three (3) story structure of brick, newly built in the spring of 56, with red brick walls and a slate roof, measuring about 35 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and nine (9) meters high.
- 248) Apartment House (Designation Unknown): A two (2) story structure with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 30 meters long, 12 meters wide, and six (6) meters high. This was newly built in late 55.
- 249) Building (Designation Unknown): A three (3) story structure of brick, newly built in early 55 and probably used by a government agency, with cement coated walls and slate roof, measuring about 50 meters long, 20 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high.
- 250) Apartment House (Designation Unknown): A two (2) story structure of brick, newly built in late 55 and used by unknown people, with red brick walls and a slate roof, measuring about 20 meters long, 12 meters wide, and six (6) meters high.
- 251) Sosong-dong Office, Chung-guak: A single story structure of brick, newly built in early 56, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 15 meters long, six (6) meters wide, and three (3) meters high.

-25-

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

- 252) Apartment Houses (Designation Unknown): Two (2) brick structures of two (2) stories, newly built in late 55, with red brick walls and slate roofs, each measuring about 30 meters long, 12 meters wide, and six (6) meters high. They were situated at an interval of about three (3) meters.
- 253) Apartment Houses (Designation Unknown): Two (2) brick structures of three (3) stories, newly constructed in early 56, with red brick walls and cement tile roofs, each measuring about 30 meters long, 12 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. They were located at an interval of six (6) meters.
- 254) Korean People's Press Company, NKDP: A single story structure of brick, with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 40 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high. This had been used by the above company since before the war, during which it was slightly damaged. It was reconstructed shortly after the Armistice.
- 255) Saekyo-dong IA Sub-Station, Chung-guyok: A pre-war structure of single story, with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 15 meters long, five (5) meters wide, and three (3) meters high.
- 256) Fruit Market: This market, about 100 meters long and 80 meters wide, consisted of about 20 single story structures of wood or brick.
- 257) Junior Middle School (Designation Unknown): A two (2) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 100 meters long, 15 meters wide, and six (6) meters high. This had been used by the above school since before the war and it was repaired of its war-damages shortly after the Armistice.
- 258) Primary School (Designation Unknown): A two (2) story structure of brick, newly built in early 56, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 60 meters long, 15 meters wide, and six (6) meters high.
- 259) Plyongwang Rubber Factory: A single story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 50 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 4.5 meters high. As of early 56, this factory had been completely reconstructed from its war-damages.
- 260) Apartment Houses (Designation Unknown): Two (2) brick structures of three (3) stories, newly built in late 56, with red brick walls and slate roofs, each measuring about 30 meters long, 12 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high.

27

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

- 261) Apartment Houses (Designation Unknown): A three (3) story structure of brick, newly built in late 55, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 40 meters long, 12 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high.
- 262) Apartment Houses (Designation Unknown): Seven (7) structures, all built in late 55; six (6) of them were single story structures of brick with red brick walls and red slate roofs, each measuring about 30 meters long, 12 meters wide, and six (6) meters high; and the remaining one was a three (3) story structure of brick with measurements of 30 meters in length, 15 meters in width, and nine (9) meters in height.
- 263) Industrial & Agricultural Exhibition Hall: A two (2) story structure of brick, with red brick walls and a slate roof, measuring about 70 meters long, 30 meters wide, and six (6) meters high. The structure was built in late 55 for use as a market. In the future, the building was presumed to be used for its original purpose, probably housing all street vendors.
- 264) P'yongyang Dermatological & Venereal Disease Hospital: A three (3) story structure of brick, with white lime coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 60 meters long, 15 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. This hospital was constructed in the spring of 55.
- 265) Sinyang-dong Office, Chung-guyok: A single story structure of brick, repaired of its war-damages shortly after the Armistice, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 15 meters long, six (6) meters wide, and three (3) meters high.
- 266) 1st Market (aka: Sinyang-ni Market): This market consisted of 70 to 80 stalls scattering around an area about 400 meters long and 200 meters wide.
- 267) Building, MOIA: A three (3) story, "U" shape structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 120 meters long, 15 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high.
- 268) Building, MOIA: A two (2) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 30 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and six (6) meters high.
- 269) Building, MOIA: A structure of the same type as Item 266 above. (COMMENT: Prior to the war, these three (3) structures (Items 267, 268, and 269) had been used by the MOIA as its main buildings, which were damaged during the war and repaired later. Even after it moved to its new building in early 56, the MOIA retained the above buildings for unknown purposes.

32

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

- 270) P'yongyang-si Motion Pictures Management Station & P'yongyang Motion Picture House: A single story structure of brick, with brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 60 meters long, 30 meters wide, and 4.5 meters high. This building was constructed in late 53 and the above management station occupied just a small section of the entire structure.
- 271) P'yongyang-si Publications Management Station: A single story structure of brick, with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, six (6) meters wide, and three (3) meters high. This structure was built in early 54.
- 272) Government Hospital (aka: Central Hospital): This hospital consisted of one (1) main building and approximately eight (8) other structures, all under construction as of Jun 57 when they had been finished about 90 percent. The main building was a three (3) story structure with red walls and a slate roof, measuring about 50 meters long, 15 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. The other eight (8) annexed buildings were of two (2) stories with red brick walls and gray slate roofs, each measuring about 25 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and six (6) meters high. This hospital was designed to give medical care to high ranking officials such as vice-ministers and above, including political and social organizations. Their family members were also entitled to treatment at this hospital.
- 273) Senior Middle School (Designation Unknown): A two (2) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 80 meters long, 15 meters wide, and six (6) meters high. In the spring of 55, its war-damages were repaired.
- 274) Primary School (Designation Unknown): A pre-war structure of two (2) stories, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 40 meters long, 15 meters wide, and six (6) meters high. This was damaged about 80 percent during the war and was repaired in late 54.
- 275) National Grocery Store: A single story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 25 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and three (3) meters high. This was newly built in early 54.
- 276) Chongno-dong 1A Sub-Station, Chung-guyok: A reconstructed structure of two (2) stories, with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and six (6) meters high.
- 277) Chongno-dong Office, Chung-guyok: A single story structure, newly built shortly after the Armistice, with cement coated brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 20 meters

-37-

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

long, six (6) meters wide, and three (3) meters high. There was an additional structure of the same type, which was used as the Chongno-dong Democratic Propaganda Office.

- 278) P'yongyang-si Court: A two (2) story structure of wood, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and six (6) meters high. This was a Japanese-day structure, which was not damaged during the War. It had an air-shelter in the north, whose size was not known.
- 279) Medical Laboratory & Central First Aid Station, MOPH: A two (2) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 50 meters long, 15 meters wide, and six (6) meters high. During the Occupation, this structure was used as the Tongyang Hotel, which was converted to hospital with the Liberation.
- 280) Combined Cabinet Building: A five (5) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 600 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 16 meters high. This building was newly built in Apr 55, and was used by such governmental agencies as the MDA, the NPC, the MOE, the MOPH, and the MOL.
- 281) Stalin Street: A road, about 35 meters wide, paved with asphalt, running from a point where it joined the KPAF Street to the Moranbong. Its entire length was about 2,500 meters.
- 282) Printing Production Cooperative: A single story structure of wood, with wooden walls and a tin roof, measuring about 25 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and three (3) meters high. This cooperative was engaged in mimeographing and printing small items for government agencies and other organizations.
- 283) P'yonghwaek (National Restaurant "Peace Hall"): A wooden, single story structure of Korean style, with cement coated walls and a Korean tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, five (5) meters wide, and three (3) meters high. As it was situated along the Taedong-gang and decorated nicely, the restaurant was frequented by high ranking officials as well as foreigners. However, its expensive food was prohibitive to minor officials and civilians.
- 284) Gasoline Station (Designation Unknown): A single story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 25 meters long, six (6) meters wide, and three (3) meters high. This structure was not damaged during the war and the station was engaged chiefly in distributing coal for family and office use.
- 285) Workshop Store (Laborers & Clerical Workers Materials Distribution Station): A pre-war structure of single story with cement coated brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 30 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high.

-12-

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

- 286) Chung-guak Fuel Station: A single story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 25 meters long, six (6) meters wide, and three (3) meters high. This structure was not damaged during the war and the station was engaged chiefly in distributing coal for family and office use.
- 287) Taedong-gang Shipping Station & Taedong-gang Taxation Office: A pre-war structure of single story, with cement coated brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 40 meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high.
- 288) Construction Materials Open Storage: An area, about 100 meters long and wide, used for storing such construction materials as brick, cement, and wood.
- 289) Cable Line: An endless, double cable line, attached with buckets at an interval of ten (10) meters. The entire length was about 2,000 meters.
- 290) Cable Line Operating Room: A wooden, single story structure, newly built in the spring of 55, with wooden walls and a tin roof, measuring about ten (10) meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and four (4) meters high.
- 291) Central Committee, Trade Federation: A three (3) story structure of brick, newly built in late 54, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 90 meters long, 15 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high.
- 292) International Hotel: A four (4) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 60 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 12 meters high. This hotel was newly constructed in the summer of 55, and was exclusively used by foreigners. As of June 57, a brick wing of four (4) stories was being attached to the above structure, and its construction work was finished about 70 percent at the time.
- 293) Korean Art Company, MOGP: A two (2) story structure of brick, repaired of its about 30 percent war-damages in the spring of 55, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 30 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and six (6) meters high.
- 294) Internal Disease Hospital, P'yongyang Medical College: A two (2) story structure of brick, with white lime coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 50 meters long, 15 meters wide, and six (6) meters high. The hospital was newly constructed in the summer of 54 and was open to visiting patients.
- 295) Korean-Soviet Motion Picture House: A single story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 40 meters long, 30 meters wide, and four (4) meters high.

-35-

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

This movie house was operated by the Korean-Soviet Cultural Association and was built in the summer of 54. There was also an open-air motion picture house about 50 meters south of the above structure. This house was about 30 meters wide.

- 296) Nam-gu Branch, Central Bank: A single story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 30 meters long, 30 meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This was a Japanese-day building which was repaired of its war-damages in the spring of 54.
- 297) Puk-ku People's Committee: A single story structure of brick, newly built in the summer of 55, with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 30 meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high.
- 298) Mongolian Embassy: Approximately ten (10) structures, some single storied and others two (2) storied, most newly constructed following the truce. These structures were shared by an unknown embassy. Some of them were residences for embassy workers.
- 299) East German Embassy: A two (2) story structure of Japanese style, with cement coated brick walls and a flat roof, measuring about 18 meters long, 15 meters wide, and six (6) meters high. The building was repaired of its war-damages shortly after the truce and had been used by the embassy since the fall of 54.
- 300) Apartment House, P'yongyang Construction College: A three (3) story, "I" shape structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 50 meters long, 15 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. This was newly constructed in the summer of 55 and was used by the above college as its dormitory.
- 301) P'yongyang Construction College: A three (3) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 60 meters long, 15 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. It was repaired of its about 60 percent war-damages in late 54.
- 302) Office, National Central Library, MOCL: A two (2) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 30 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and six (6) meters high.
- 303) 4th Work Station, MOCL: A single story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 40 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high. The building was newly constructed in early 55 and had about three (3) additional structures of brick, which were single-storied.
- 304) National Restaurant (Designation Unknown): A single story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high. This was newly built in early 54.

-36-

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

- 305) Reading Room, National Central Library: A three (3) story structure of brick, with red brick walls and a slate roof, measuring about 40 meters long, 30 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. This was a Japanese-day structure which was damaged during the war and reconstructed in the spring of 55.
- 306) Ministry of Communications: A three story structure of "L" shape, with cement coated brick walls and a grey slate roof, measuring about 120 meters long, 15 meters wide, and ten (10) meters high. This building was newly constructed in May 56 and was being used by the above ministry as of Jun 57.
- 307) Central Bank: A three (3) story structure of "L" shape, with cement coated brick walls and a grey slate roof, measuring about 80 meters long, 20 meters wide, and eight (8) meters high. This was a Japanese-day building, which was damaged about 40 percent and was reconstructed in the summer of 55.
- 308) Ministry of National Defense: A quadrangular, six (6) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a grey slate roof, measuring about 600 meters long in circumference, 20 meters wide, and 18 meters high. This building was newly constructed in Apr 55 and each side had a gate. It was said to be the biggest structure in NK and its sixth floor was used as the bachelor officers' quarters.
- 309) Chung-guuk Branch, Central Bank: A single story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a black slate roof, measuring about 25 meters long, 20 meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This structure was repaired of its partial damages shortly after the truce.
- 310) P'yongso-pando Branch, Central Bank: A single story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a black slate roof, measuring about 40 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This structure was repaired of its about 30 percent war-damages in late 54.
- 311) 1st National Barber Shop: A single story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 25 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and three (3) meters high. This was newly built in the spring of 55.
- 312) P'yongso-pando Korean-Soviet Cultural Association: A two (2) story structure of wood, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 25 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and six (6) meters high. This structure was repaired of its partial war-damages shortly after the truce.
- 313) Official Residences: Five (5) brick structures of two (2) stories, with orange-color, cement coated walls and grey slate roofs, each

-38-

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

measuring about 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and six (6) meters high. In addition, there were six (6) residences of the same structure as above, each measuring about 20 meters long, 12 meters wide, and 3.5 meters high. All these residences were newly constructed in early 55, each surrounded by a wooden fence about two (2) meters high and guarded at the gate. They were all used by top ranking officials.

- 314) Chung-guak General Medical Treatment Station: A two (2) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 30 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and six (6) meters high. This structure was repaired of its slight war-damages in early 54.
- 315) Platform for Board of Progidors, KIM Il-sung Square: A wooden structure with three (3) steps, coated with white lime, measuring about 40 meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and ten (10) meters high. This was newly constructed in May 54, west of the KIM Il-sung Square which was paved with cement concrete and located in between the Combined Cabinet Building and the Ministry of National Defense. The square was about 250 meters wide and 200 meters long.
- 316) Central Committee, Korean Christian League: A wooden, two (2) story structure with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 15 meters long, 15 meters wide, and six (6) meters high. This was originally built during the Occupation and remained intact through the war.
- 317) Statistics Division, P'yongyang-si People's Committee: A Japanese-day, wooden structure of two (2) stories, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, six (6) meters high.
- 318) Central Meteorological Observatory: A single story structure of wood, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 25 meters long, six (6) meters wide, and three (3) meters high.
- 319) Building, Central Meteorological Observatory: A single story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and three (3) meters high. (COMMENT: The above two (2) structures were originally built during the Occupation. Besides these structures, the observatory had a few additional buildings of single story.)
- 320) P'yongyang-si People's Committee & Chung-guak People's Committee: A three (3) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a flat, concrete roof, measuring about 120 meters long, 15 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. Formerly, this was used as the city hall during the Occupation and later was repaired of its about 20 percent war-damages in late 54.

-36-

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

- 321) Building, Central Committee, KLP: A single story structure of brick, with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, six (6) meters wide, and three (3) meters high.
- 322) Gate Reception Room, Central Committee, KLP: A single story structure of with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about six (6) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and three (3) meters high.
- 323) Garage, Central Committee, KLP: A single story structure with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 70 meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and three (3) meters high.
- 324) Meeting Hall, Central Committee, KLP: A single story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 50 meters long, 40 meters wide, and five (5) meters high.
- 325) Staff Department, Central Committee, KLP: Two (2) single story structures of brick, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, each measuring about 20 meters long, three (3) meters high, and six (6) meters wide.
- 326) Main Building, Central Committee, KLP: A three (3) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a flat, concrete roof, measuring about 100 meters long, 20 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. (COMMENT: All the above structures (Items 321-326) had been completely reconstructed at their pre-war site by late 56. In addition, there were observed, as of May 57, about ten (10) additional structures under construction, which had been finished about 20 to 40 percent at the time.)
- 327) Central Committee, Korean-Soviet Cultural Association: A single story structure of wood, with cement coated walls and a Korean tile roof, measuring about 30 meters long, 20 meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This was one of the historical remains, which was under the custody of the Cultural Remains Preservation Bureau, MOCP.
- 328) Ministry of Construction: A three (3) story structure of "U" shape, with cement coated brick walls and a slate roof, measuring about 150 meters long, 15 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. This was newly built in the summer of 55.
- 329) Financial Supervision Bureau, MDF & National Planning Committee: A two (2) story structure of brick, newly built in late 54, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 40 meters long, 15 meters wide, and six (6) meters high.
- 330) Polish Embassy: Approximately 30 structures, most newly built shortly after the Armistice, of single, two (2), or three (3) stories. They were used not only by the Polish Embassy but several other ones for their offices and residences.

-37-

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

- 331) Main Building, MOF: A two (2) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 40 meters long, 15 meters wide, and six (6) meters high.
- 332) Amassed Building, MOF: A single story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 25 meters long, 10 meters wide, and 3.5 meters high. This was newly built in the summer of 54.
- 333) Standing Committee, Supreme People's Assembly: A four (4) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 100 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 12 meters high. This was newly built in early 56.
- 334) Naotangwan Park: A pre-war park, about 300 meters long and 200 meters wide.
- 335) Fatherland Liberation War Museum: Approximately 15 single story of brick, with cement coated walls and slate roofs, each measuring about 40 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 4.5 meters high. They were newly built in early 54, all scattering at an interval of ten (10) to 15 meters. This museum had such items as U.S. tanks, airplanes, and other firearms, all captured during the war, on display.
- 336) Apartment Houses (Designation Unknown): Approximately nine (9) brick structures of three (3) stories, with cement coated walls and slate roofs, each measuring about 30 meters long, 12 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. All of them were newly built in early 56.
- 337) National Ch'oesanghyi Dancing Studio: Three (3) single story structures of brick, with cement coated walls and slate roofs, each measuring about 20 meters long, six (6) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high. They were newly built in the fall of 55.
- 338) National Motion Picture Dissemination Company, Motion Pictures Bureau, MOCP: A two (2) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 40 meters long, 15 meters wide, and six (6) meters high. This was newly constructed in early 55 and had been used by the Soviet Film Agency until the fall of 56.
- 339) Apartment Houses (Designation Unknown): Five (5) to six (6) brick structures of three (3) stories, with red brick walls and slate roofs, each measuring about 30 meters long, 12 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. They were all newly built in early 56 and lined at an interval of five (5) to six (6) meters.
- 340) Apartment House (Designation Unknown): A three (3) story structure of brick, with red brick walls and a slate roof, measuring about 30 meters long, 12 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. This was built in late 56.

-36-

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

- 341) Apartment House (Designation Unknown): A structure of the same type as Item 340 above, built in early 56.
- 342) Magnificent Buildings Street (Yumhansan-gori): A stretch of road, paved with asphalt and flanked by apartment houses all along, running for about 2,000 meters from a point east of the MOCF (Item 174) to the P'yongyang Railroad Station. The width was about 35 meters.
- 343) Construction Brigade, Supreme Command, KPAF: A three (3) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 70 meters long, 20 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. This was newly built in the summer of 55.
- 344) Apartment Houses (Designation Unknown): Approximately 20 structures of two (2) stories, with red brick walls and slate roofs, each measuring about 15 meters long, 15 meters wide, and six (6) meters high. They were built at an interval of ten (10) to 20 meters in early 56.
- 345) Ministry of Internal Affairs: A three (3) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and slate roof, measuring about 80 meters long, 15 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. This building was newly built in late 55 when the above ministry started to use it.
- 346) Official Residences, Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Approximately 30 single story structures of brick, with cement coated walls and slate roofs, each measuring about 15 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high. These residences were newly built in late 55, after a sort of western style.
- 347) P'yongyang Locomotive District: A single story structure of reinforced concrete, with cement coated walls and a flat roof, measuring about 100 meters long, 20 meters wide, and six (6) meters high. This was completely reconstructed in the summer of 55. The office had several additional structures of cement concrete.
- 348) Farm, KIM Il-sung University: This farm measured about 500 meters long and 400 meters wide.
- 349) Farm, MOFH: This farm measured about 300 meters long and 200 meters wide.
- 350) P'yongyang Ranch: This ranch has existed before the war, was mainly engaged in raising milking cows (more than 100 as of early 57), and measured about one (1) kilometer long and 800 meters wide. It had about ten (10) wooden structures of single story for office and residence, about 15 long, wooden barns, and five (5) fodder storages of cement concrete. In the attached city plan, the area where the above structures were located are not indicated.

37

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

- 351) Cabinet Farm: This farm was designed to help government employees in their living, and was divided into a number of sections for cultivation by each assigned agency or committee, which was actually done by hired farmhands. All products were uniformly distributed among employees of each agency or committee. Furthermore, the farm was not subject to the tax-in-kind law, and, thereby, no tax was imposed upon the farm products.
- 352) Farm, MOGP: This farm had measurements of 200 meters in length and 150 meters in width.
- 353) Grain Storage, Ministry of Procurement & Food Administration: This was an open storage, about 100 meters long and 90 meters wide, surrounded by a barbed wire fence of about two (2) meters in height. The area was often observed to have ten (10) to 15 piles of grain, each measuring about 15 meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and 15 meters high.
- 354) Mechanical Professional School, Ministry of Machine Industry: A two (2) story structure of brick, repaired of its 80 percent war-damages in early 56, with cement coated walls and a grey slate roof, measuring about 90 meters long, 20 meters wide, and six (6) meters high.
- 355) P'yongyang Iron Factory: This factory was half destroyed during the war and was reconstructed in early 55. Further details were unknown. (COMMENT: This is the factory where KO Yung-suk (7559/5391/3219) the sister of KO Chong-hil (7559/2973/0679) - who escaped from the U.S. 528th MIG in the spring of 58 and was later recaptured - was employed as a labor hero.) 25X1
- 356) P'yongyang Electric Factory: This was formerly the 65th Munition Factory, which was taken over by the above electric factory shortly after the Armistice. During the war, this factory was seriously damaged and was repaired about 40 percent as of Jun 57. However, it was then producing such items as transformers and other electric appliances.
- 357) Central Publications Supply Management Station, Publications Management Bureau, MOGP: A quadrangular, two (2) story structure of brick, with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 400 meters long in circumference, 15 meters wide, and six (6) meters high. This was newly built in Sep 56.
- 358) Apartment Houses (Designation Unknown): Five (5) to six (6) structures of three (3) stories, with red brick walls and slate roofs, each measuring about 30 meters long, 12 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. They were newly built in early 56, at an interval of four (4) to eight (8) meters.
- 40

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

- 359) Apartment House (Designation Unknown): A "L" shape structure of three (3) stories, with red brick walls and a slate roof, measuring about 40 meters long, 12 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. This was newly built in early 56.
- 360) Apartment House (Designation Unknown): A three (3) story structure of brick, newly built in early 56, with red brick walls and a gray slate roof, measuring about 30 meters long, 12 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high.
- 361) Apartment House (Designation Unknown): A structure, newly built in early 56, of the same type as the above.
- 362) Apartment House (Designation Unknown): A structure, newly built in early 56, of the same type as Item 360 above.
- 363) Hospital, MOI: A three (3) story structure of brick, newly built in the summer of 55, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 80 meters long, 20 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high.
- 364) National Store (Designation Unknown): A single story structure, newly built in early 55, with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 25 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high.
- 365) P'yongyang Main Railroad Station: A four (4) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a flat roof (where a waiting room was located), measuring about 80 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 12 meters high. Although this station was constructed in late 55, an additional construction project was started in May 57, probably to modify parts of its interior structure.
- 366) Temporary Building, P'yongyang Main Railroad Station: A single story structure of brick, with white lime coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 50 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 5.5 meters high. This was newly built shortly after the Armistice and was being used by the above station as of Jun 57.
- 367) Railroad Station Front IA Sub-Station: A single story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 15 meters long, six (6) meters wide, and four (4) meters high. This was damaged during the war and was reconstructed shortly after the Armistice.
- 368) Railroad Station Front Market: Approximately 30 structures of wood or brick, all scattering around an area, about 100 meters long and 70 meters wide.

-42-

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

- 369) Fishing Products Wholesale Bazaar (Warehouse): A two (2) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 70 meters long, 20 meters wide, and six (6) meters high. This building was repaired of its about 20 percent war-damages in the spring of 55.
- 370 & 372) Junior Middle School (Designation Unknown): This school, reconstructed in the spring of 56, had two (2) brick structures of two (2) stories, with cement coated walls and grey slate roofs, one, "U" shaped, measuring about 160 meters long in all, 15 meters wide, and six (6) meters high, and the other about 50 meters long, 15 meters wide, and six (6) meters high. This school included a primary school course and a junior middle school course.
- 371) Central Materials Management Station, MOT: This station was located along the railroad track and had tens of brick warehouses of single story and open storages. However, further details were unknown.
- 373) Railroad Bridge: This was a single track railroad bridge over the Taedong-gang, which was roughly repaired of its war-damages with wood immediately following the Armistice and later, in early 56, was completely reconstructed as before. Before this, the bridge was double-tracked but changed to a single track when it was repaired. To be mentioned, all double-tracked line in NK was changed to single track.
- 374) P'yongyang Bean Sauce Factory, MOLI: A single story structure of brick, with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 50 meters long, 20 meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This factory was reconstructed shortly after the Armistice, had four (4) or five (5) additional structures, and produced oil, bean paste, and other types of food stuff.
- 375) Public Bathhouse: A two (2) story structure of brick, with white lime coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 40 meters long, 15 meters wide, and six (6) meters high. The bathhouse, the largest in the city, was newly built in late 55 and was equipped with compartment bathrooms and showers.
- 376) P'yongyang IA Department: A three (3) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 60 meters long, 15 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. This was newly built in early 55.
- 377) Kimch'aek Engineering College: A "U" shape, four (4) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 200 meters long in all, 20 meters wide, and 12 meters high. This was newly built in the fall of 55. Another building of the same structure as the above was under construction, about 60 percent finished as of Jun 57.

-42-

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

- 378) Civil Air Bureau, MOT: A two (2) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 25 meters long, 20 meters wide, and six (6) meters high. This bureau was repaired of its about 20 percent war-damages in the summer of 54, and was charged with such matters as selling air tickets and transporting air travellers from and to the airport.
- 379) Main P'yongyang Children's Park: A park, about 100 meters long and 80 meters wide, constructed in the summer of 55 and equipped with various playthings for children and other facilities for adults.
- 380) West P'yongyang Motion Picture House: A single story structure with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 40 meters long, 30 meters wide, and four (4) meters high. This was newly built in early 54.
- 381) 1st Hotel: A three (3) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 80 meters long, 20 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. This was newly built in early 55 and was regarded to be the largest in the city that was available to NK citizens, as of Jun 57. However, the hotel was open to government officials, except military personnel.
- 382) IA Sub-Station, Nam-guyok: A single story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high. This was damaged about 50 percent during the war and was repaired in late 56.
- 383) P'yongyang Medical College: A three (3) story structure of brick, T-shaped, with cement coated walls and a flat roof, measuring about 150 meters long, 15 meters wide, and eight (8) meters high. The first floor was located under the ground. This was repaired of its about 20 percent war-damages in late 54 and included a hospital facility which was open to visiting patients. However, the internal disease department was not located within this building (See Item 294).
- 384) Ministry of Foreign Affairs: A three (3) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 70 meters long, 15 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. Following the Armistice, this structure was repaired of its about ten (10) percent war-damages.
- 385) Former Soviet Embassy: A two (2) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 40 meters long, 15 meters wide, and six (6) meters high. This building was completely reconstructed after the armistice, but its user was unknown.

-42-

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

- 386) Supreme Court: A three (3) story structure of brick, newly built in late 56, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 60 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 15 meters high.
- 387) Hungarian Embassy: Approximately 30 structures of one (1) to three (3) stories, mostly built after the armistice and used by the Hungarian and other several foreign diplomatic agencies.
- 388) National Art Theater, MOCP: A two (2) story structure of reinforced concrete, with many windows and a slate roof, measuring about 70 meters long, 50 meters wide, and eight (8) meters high. This was reconstructed from its about 60 percent war-damages in Apr 56.
- 389) P'yongyang Brewery: A "U" shape structure of two (2) stories, with cement coated walls and a flat roof, measuring about 100 meters long, 20 meters wide, and seven (7) meters high. This factory was reconstructed in the summer of 55 and had seven (7) to eight (8) small structures of single story in addition to the above one.
- 390) Educational Books Printing Factory, MOE: A two (2) story structure of brick, reconstructed shortly after the armistice, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 60 meters long, 30 meters wide, and six (6) meters high. This factory had seven (7) to eight (8) additional structures of single story with brick walls and was surrounded by a brick fence about two (2) meters high.
- 391) KPAF Street: A road section, about 35 meters in width and 1,500 meters in length, paved with asphalt, running from the P'yongyang Main Railroad Station (Item 355) to a point east of the National Theater (Item 398), MOCP.
- 392) Telegram & Telephone Bureau, MOC: A "U" shape structure of two (2) stories, with cement coated walls and a flat, concrete roof, measuring about 80 meters long, 20 meters wide, and seven (7) meters high. This bureau was reconstructed in late 54.
- 393) P'yongyang Central Post Office: A two (2) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a flat roof, measuring about 90 meters long, 20 meters wide, and seven (7) meters high. This was reconstructed in late 54.
- 394) Annexed Building, Telegram & Telephone Bureau, MOC: A single story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 30 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and four (4) meters high. This was repaired in late 54.
- 395) 2nd National Department Store: A four (4) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a flat, concrete roof, measuring about 60 meters long, 30 meters wide, and 12 meters high. This store was the largest in the city, which was reconstructed from its about 50 percent war-damages.

-13-

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

- 396) Supreme Prosecutor's Office: A brick structure of four (4) stories (including the basement), newly built in Oct 56, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 50 meters long, 20 meters wide, and ten (10) meters high.
- 397) P'yŏngvŏn-si Branch, Central Bank: A pre-war structure of single story, with cement coated brick walls and a slate roof, measuring about 50 meters long, 20 meters wide, and six (6) meters high. This building was repaired of its about 30 percent war-damages in the summer of 54.
- 398) National Theater, MOCP: A two (2) story structure of reinforced concrete, rebuilt in the spring of 55, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 70 meters long, 30 meters wide, and eight (8) meters high.
- 399) Park: A public area, about 150 meters long and five (5) meters wide, provided along the Stalin Street and planted with many trees.
- 400) Open Storage: An open storage area for brick, cement, and lumber, all hauled by boat. Other details of this storage was much the same as Item 288 above.
- 401) Sand Loading Station: A single story structure of brick with measurements of about ten (10) meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and four (4) meters high. This station was equipped with such a machine as filling cable buckets with sand.
- 402) Wooden Bridge (Known as "Hŏngju-dari"): A temporary bridge, about 130 meters long, five (5) meters wide, and two (2) meters high above the water. This bridge was observed to be easily washed away whenever the river was flooded.
- 403) Radar Station, Air Command: This station of about platoon strength, was equipped with a fan-like radar, about six (6) meters long and 1.5 meters wide, mounted on a truck.
- 404) Radar Station: [redacted] Its details were much the same as item 403 above.
- 405) East P'yŏngvŏn Airport: An exclusively civilian airport, probably reconstructed in early 55, where several foreign passenger planes and training planes were usually observed. It was said most planes, upon landing, were taken into shelters.
- 406) Ministry of Electricity: A two (2) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 50 meters long, 15 meters wide, and six (6) meters high. This was newly built sometime after the armistice.

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

- 407) P'yongyang Music College: A Japanese -day structure of single story, reconstructed in the spring of 55, with red brick walls and a flat roof, measuring about 80 meters long, 15 meters wide, and seven (7) meters high.
- 408) Junior Middle School (Designation Unknown): A three (3) story structure, newly built in early 55, with cement coated brick walls and a slate roof, measuring about 80 meters long, 20 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high.
- 409) P'yongyang Drama School, MOCL: A "H" shape structure of single story, newly built in 54, with white lime coated brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 300 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high.
- 410) Labor Press Company: A three (3) story structure of brick, repaired of its about 30 percent war-damages in early 54, with cement coated walls and a flat roof, measuring about 100 meters long, 20 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high.
- 411) Apartment Houses (Designation Unknown): Approximately five (5) structures of two (2) stories, newly built in early 55, with cement coated walls and cement tile roof, each measuring about 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and six (6) meters high. These were used by laborers chiefly.
- 412) Apartment Houses (Designation Unknown): Approximately five (5) structures of the same type as Item 411 above. These houses were also designed for laborers.
- 413) East P'yongyang Horse Racing Track: A track about 600 meters long and 300 meters wide. In Jun 57, this was observed to be in much the same shape as before.
- 414) KLP Central School: A post-war structure (date of construction unknown) of two (2) stories, with cement coated walls and a flat roof, measuring about 70 meters long, 20 meters wide, and six (6) meters high.
- 415) P'yongyang Construction Professional School: A post-war structure of three (3) stories, with cement coated brick walls and a slate roof, measuring about 80 meters long, 20 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high.
- 416) Apartment Houses (Designation Unknown): Approximately three (3) structures, newly built for laborers in late 54, of much the same type as Item 411 above.
- 15-

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

- 417) Apartment Houses (Designation Unknown): Approximately three (3) structures, newly built for laborers in late 54, of much the same type as Item 411 above.
- 418) Former Soviet Red Cross Hospital: A three (3) story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a grey slate roof, measuring about 60 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 12 meters high.
- 419) Annexed Building, Former Soviet Red Cross Hospital: A structure of the same type as Item 418 above. (COMMENT: Until late Mar 57, the above hospital installation had been used by the Soviet Red Cross. When it returned to its country in early Apr 57, all the hospital installation and equipment were transferred to the NK government. However, no further details were known.)
- 420) Apartment Houses (Designation Unknown): Approximately eight (8) structures, newly built for laborers in late 54, of the same type as Item 411 above.
- 421) Park: A park, about 100 meters long and wide, with two (2) or three (3) historical structures and a pond in the center.
- 422) Apartment Houses (Designation Unknown): Approximately five (5) to six (6) structures of two (2) stories, newly built for laborers in late 54, with red brick walls and cement tile roofs, each measuring about 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and six (6) meters high. They were built at an interval of four (4) to six (6) meters.
- 423) Apartment Houses (Designation Unknown): Five (5) to six (6) structures of the same type as Item 422 above.
- 424) East P'yongyang Market: Approximately 40 wooden or brick structures were found in the market area, about 150 meters long and 100 meters wide.
- 425) East P'yongyang Motion Picture House: A single story structure of brick, newly built in 54, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 30 meters long, five (5) meters wide, and five (5) meters high. This motion picture house had a capacity of 500 people.
- 426) Club, Central Committee, Trade Federation: A two (2) story structure of brick, repaired of its about 40 percent war-damages in early 54, with cement coated walls and a grey slate roof, measuring about 90 meters long, 30 meters wide, and six (6) meters high.
- 416 -

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

- 427) National Juvenile Art Theater, KOGP: A single story structure of brick, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 30 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 4.5 meters high. Originally, this was built in late 54, by the National Art Theater for rehearsal. Later, this was borrowed by the above juvenile theater, which had had no its own stage.
- 428) Tong-guok Restaurant: A single story structure of brick, repaired in the summer of 54, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high.
- 429) Tong-guok Prosecutor's Office: A pre-war structure of two (2) stories, repaired in late 54, with cement coated brick walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and six (6) meters high.
- 430) Children's Home, P'yongwang Textile Factory: Three (3) single story structures of brick, newly built in early 55, with white lime coated walls and cement tile roofs, each measuring about 20 meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high.
- 431) P'yongwang Textile Professional School, MOI: A four (4) story structure of brick, newly built in early 55, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 80 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 12 meters high.
- 432) Tong-guok People's Committee: A two (2) story structure of brick, repaired of its about 30 percent war-damages in the summer of 54, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 60 meters long, 20 meters wide, and six (6) meters high.
- 433) Ministry of Machine Industry: A three (3) story structure of reinforced concrete, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 50 meters long, nine (9) meters high, and 20 meters wide. This was reconstructed in late 54 and was used by the above ministry since it belonged to the Ministry of Heavy Industry.
- 434) Ministries of Coal Industry & Metals Industry: A three (3) story structure of reinforced concrete, with cement coated walls and a grey slate roof, measuring about 90 meters long, 20 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high. This building was reconstructed in late 54 and was used by the above two ministries since they were under the Ministry of Heavy Ministry.
- 435) Metals Factory (Designation Unknown), MOI: This factory was completely rebuilt by the Reconstruction Brigade, KPA^s in late 55, the details of which were unknown [redacted]

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

- 436) Club, P'yongyang Textile Factory: A three (3) story structure of brick, newly built in late 55 and available for staging plays and other shows, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 80 meters long, 30 meters wide, and nine (9) meters high.
- 437) Apartment House, P'yongyang Textile Factory: A four (4) story structure of brick, newly built in late 55, with cement coated walls and a slate roof, measuring about 400 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 12 meters high. This house was exclusively used by bachelor employees.
- 438) P'yongyang Textile Factory: This factory had been rather newly built by the summer of 55, the details of whose installations were unknown.
- 439) P'yongyang Corn Starch Factory: Approximately six (6) brick structures of single story, all reconstructed by Soviet technicians in the summer of 55. This factory produced glucose, starch, and other food stuffs and drugs.

25X1

-15-

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

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